Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) introduced a bill to regulate the raics of foreign postage.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) introduced a bill to regulate the raics of foreign postage.

SLIDELL (La) offered a resolution inquiring of

Mr. SLIDELL (La.) offered a resolution inquiring of
the Secretary of War whether portions of the army
should be supplied with breech-loading arms.

Mr. GIREEN (Mo.), from the Judiciary Committee,
reported sgainet granting extended powers to the
District Centr of California.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.), from the Committee on Rivers
and Harbors, reported against a large number of publie improvement petitions.

Mr. Go in's Pacific Railroad bill did not come up.
The special order was Mr. JOHNSON'S (Penn.)
Homestead bill, and he spoke in favor of it for three
bours previous in the adjournment. He discouraged
the idea entertained by many that the bill distributes
the public lands as a donation. On the contrary, it
was framed on a principle of compensation, in a much
as the settler, fulfilling the requirements of five years'
residence and improvement, pays in labor more than
the value of the land. Tea Homestead measure was
not a trick for demagogueism. It received the apnot a trick for demagegueism. It received the approval of Washington and our forefathers. It was ratious in its character. The only use of our territory is to have it settled. Industrious and provided washington and our foreignners. It was rational in its character. The only use of our territory is to have it settled. Industrious and poor settlers on their own homesteds would speedily chenge their conditions producing more, they would buy note, and consequently contribute more toward the support of Government. Were but one million families canabled to spend \$56 ach, additional, it would precure seven millions additional revenus. This measure wise equally one of revenue and patriotism. Our pelicy should be to prevent the accumulation of a proper population around large cities. Populate your term districts and they will produce self-dependent men. Have no pampered arrieotracy nor vicious pauperhood, but raise a middle class who own homes in the country, and they will defend the country reliably. Mr. Johns in had heard it urged by his Southern friends that the bill would act prejudicially to the South. He then went into an elaborate disquisition, the scept of which was that the extension of homesteads even in the North would extend the demand for the products of Southern labor, and thus beautiff by the actions of the pountry. It this canaction. demand for the products of Southern labor, and thus benefit both sections of the country. In this connection he incidentally expressed the belief that were a few ultres of the North and South out of the way, the bulk of the people would fasternize, and the Northern States become advocates for the permanence of Slavery in the South. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HANKIN (N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolu-tion authorizing the Willett's Point Investigating Committee to proceed to New-York for the purpose of

Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) objected, being opposed to roving commissions.

Mr. FENTON (N. Y.) asked, but failed to obtain

icave to submit a resolution directing the Committon Ways and Means to inquire into the expedience authorizing a loan of ten millions of dollars to pay authorizing a loan of ten millions of dollars to pay the claimants of sums to which they are legally entitled, including officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the arrears of pensions due to invalid pensioners of the war of 1812; and also to inquire whether any modification of the Tariff is necessary.

The House passed the Civil Appropriation bill, after striking out a million of dollars for the Capitol extension, and by four majority retaining nearly an equal amount for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

duct. Mr. HARRIS (FI), from the Committee on Elec tions, made a report, too clading with a resolution that Meesis. Phelps and Kavanaugh be sworn as members from Minneacts, provided that such qualification and admission be not construed as precluding any contest of their rights which shall hereafter be instituted by

mr. GILMER (N. C.) made a minority report.
Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) presented his view

mr. HARRIS said that he should like to dispose of the subject now, but if the majority of the House pre-ferred, he would consent to a postponement till the re-

ports are printed.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) hoped the subject would be settled row, and moved the previous question. Disagreed to by five majority.

This vite was subsequently reconsidered.

Mr. STEVENSON called for the reading of the re-

The Democrats generally seemed desirous of taking The Democrats generally seemed desirous of taking the vote on the question to-day. This was resisted by the Opposition, who made dilatory motions, and required the yeas and nays to be frequently taken.

Mr. DAV 18 (Maryland) suggested that the subject be pestpened till Saturday, sad in the mean time the reports can be printed, and gentlemen ascertain the precise merits of the question.

Objection was interpresed. Motions to adjourn were made, appeals taken from the decision of the Chair, etc., and decided by year and nays.

The contest continued for two hours. Adjourned.

The Central Railroad Disaster.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 20, 1858. statement going the rounds of the press that Mr. E. F. Smith, partner of the late Mr. Perkins, one of the victims of the late terrible accident on the Cen tral Rai read, had become insane in consequent thereof, has no more foundation than the fact that his brother Rufus has become deranged from some other cause. The story has greatly injured Mr. Smith in his o counteract that injury that this dispatch is transmitted.

The State Temperance Society.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, May 29, 1858.
The following resolutions were submitted to the State Temperance Society yesterday by Amasa McCoy of Albeny, and were adopted the morning unanimously, after much debate:

mously, after much debate:

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature for 1853 the question is
to be submitted to the people on the 2d of November next,
Whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution
and smend the same; therefore
Reselved, That the friends of Temperance throughout the State
be urged to vote on this proposition in the affirmative, with the

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance throughout the State be urged to vote on this proposition in the affirmative, with the view to the insection in the new Gonstitution of a clause prohibiting the sile of intoxicating fiquors for the purposes of a beverage, Revolved, That by urging the insection of such a clause in the Constitution, we countenance no remission of effort for immediate legislation; on the contrary, we urge the enactment by the next Lepishurer of a law declaring the sale of intoxicating fiquors as a beverage to be a misdemeanor, and the inquors so offered for sale, the places of sale, and the implements of traffic, to be a public nulsance.

The delegates and agents of the Society report that the present excise law exerts little or no restraint upon the traffic; that there is practical free trade, and also that there is a growing increase of intemperance, especially among the young men.

Later from Rio.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to April 17.

The schooner North Point sailed from that port April 18, for New-York, and the bark Japonica, no date given, for Philadelphia.

The bark Morning Star also sailed for New-Orleans in April, but was lost off Cape Frio. All hands were sayed.

syed.

Spoken, May 11, the ship Howland of Boston, from ordeaux for New-York.

Marine Disasters.

Norfolk, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The schooler D. V. Sessoms, from Baltimore for North Carolina, capsized on Tuesday in Chesapeake Bay. The captain only was saved.

The schooler Sea Witch, from Baltimore for New-Bedford, has arrived here in distress, having been run into on the night of the 18th.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The royal mail steamship Niagara arrived here from Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. The papers she brings contain no news of special interest additional to that already received over the wires. Her mails will be distaiched south over the New-Haven Road by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow, and which is due in New-York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

The Ohio River-Weather at Cin-

CIMBELL.

CINCINSALL, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The water in the channel of the river here now measures 35 feet, but is failing.

The weather is extremely cold, making furs and Winter clothing indispensable. cinnati.

Murder.

Na w. Oznicans, Thursday, May 20, 1858.
Captain Phillips, the leader of the "Taug"," wa brutally murdered last night.

Providence Weekly Bank Statement. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 20, 1853. The following is the Statement of the Providence

Banks for the week ending the 17th inst : Breaks in the Welland Canal.

St. Catharing's, C. W., Thursday, May 20. Four of the gates in Lock No. 3 of the Welland Canal were broken by the propeller La Crosse. Repairs cannot be made under one week.

Philadelphia Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 29, 1858.
Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5s, 87‡; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 44‡; Long Island Railroad, 12‡; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1868. Though there seems to be no reasonable ground for doubting the justice of the action of the House in the case of the Doorkeeper, it may be fairly said that they acted in an exceedingly summary manner, and without giving Mr. Hackney a full opportunity to be heard in his defense. He had, however, been beard by a Committee, and that Committee was unarimonaly and very decisively of opinion that he was guilty. Relying on the statement of the Committee, the House, without further investigation, cismissed him. Mr. Stephens alone spoke in his behalf. The distinguished member from Georgis was greatly shocked at the idea of condemning a man without bearing all that could be alleged in his defense, and without confronting him with his ac-cusers. His speech in detense of the Doorkeeper was a striking exemplification of the maxim that circumstances alter cases. These who remember th action of the Investigating Committee of the last Congress will recollect, that when the Members of the House who were implicated by the report of the Committee demanded a trial before the House, or before a Committee sitting publicly, in which they could confront the witnesses against them, face to face, Mr. Stephens voted No., with almost his entire party. Then, the rights of Members of Congress and the rights and powers of great constituences were at stake. Now, only the migor question whether the House should continue one of its tion whether the House should continue one of its servants in office. Then, Mr. Stephens would not consent to allow any time or any further trial to fellow-Members who happened to sit on a different side of the House from himself. Now, he exerts himself to the utmost and demands a new trial fo en employee of the House, whose guilt no one dis-believe, and who had already been heard before Committee, and had been allowed to examine an rebut the charges against him as far as he coulrebut the charges against him as far as he could rebut them. Evidently, it was the ox of Mr. Stephens that was gored on this occasion. His sympathy with the Doorkeeper is to be accounted for by sympathy of political principles, and by partisan policy. The credit of the Democratic party has been seriously damaged by the misconduct of th official whom its representatives in Washington with entire unanimity selected but six months ago to fill a lucrative and responsible position. Mr. Stephens was of course anxious to ward off as much

of the force of the blow as he could.

In connection with this subject of Congressional and Democratic corruption, I have found something worthy of attention in relation to the land specula tion of Messrs. Bright, English and Foley at Coun cil Bluffs. Gen. Spinner of New-York, who first called the attention of the House to the matter and moved for a Committee of Investigation, received a few days since the following letter from Council Bluffs, f em a person whose respectability is vouched for by Members of Congress from Iowa:

for by Members of Congress from lowa:

"Hon, Francis E. Seinner, U. S. House of Representatives.

"Dear Sir: I notice that you have recently called the attention of the House and the country to the croumstances attending the purchase of a large body of land by the Hon. Jesse D. Bright and others at the Land Office in this city, as detailed in a letter published in The Burlington Hawkeve, and written by myself. From the proceedings of the House, I think the facts were not clearly understood, and the real point of complaint in the matter was passed over untoficed. I desire, therefore, to detail the facts to you as they occurred, as I have learned them from the Register's and Receiver's offices at this place, and as they were announced at the time of the occurrence.

"It should be understood, at the outset, that for four weeks after the Land Office in this city was opened for private entry on the 2td of February, the number of persons desiring to enter lands was so great that the Register adopted a rule requiring every person wishing to enter land to enter his name on a register kept for the purpose, and each name was then was allowed to enter one section, or 640 acres of land only, when his name was thus reached. If the applicant desired more land, he put his name at the foot of the register and then waited three, four or even five

can't desired more land, he put his name at the foot of the register, and then wanted three, four or even five days, before it could be reached again. This rule worked hard upon those desiring to enter a large quan-tity of land, but, as it served all alike, all cheerfully

acquiesced in its continuance.

The regular hour of opening the office of the Reg ister, in which the entries were made, was 8 o'clook in the morning; but on the morning of the 8th of March, the doors were kept closed for nearly an hour after that time, although the crowd of applicants in attendance was as large as ever, and all feit surprised and some incignant that the commencement of the and some incignant that the commencement of the day swork should be so long delayed. But finally the doors were opened and the crowd admitted, and we were then told by the clerks that they had been busily were then told by the clerks that they had been bosily engaged all the morning in entering 6,000 acres of land for the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, by special order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office received the evening before. On further inquiry, it appears that the orders of the Commissioner were to enter the land for Mr. Bright and Messrs. English and Foley immediately on the receipt of the order, and the Register therefore feit nimself compelled to override the rule he had made, and enter the lands in the manner I have stated, with the doors locked, and without giving others an opportunity to offer competing applications.

"The amount thus entered was:

| applications. | The amount thus entered was: | The amount thus entered was: | 2,400 acres | For Mr. English | 2,280 acres | For Mr. Foley | 1,440 acres | 2,400 acres |

"I suppose Mr. Bright and his friends had the right to deposit their warrants or money with the Commissioner, and that it is within the rules of that officer to order the land to be entered for them; but at the same time all who were engaged in doing business at the Land-Office felt that it was unjust to allow Mesars. Bright, English and Foley to enterso large a quantity, while all others were confined to a single section, and could only get that much as their names were reached on the register. There may have been no corruption in the matter, but it looked to us here like a piece of favoritism which ought to be exposed, and for that reason the article in The Hawkeye appeared.

"The facts above stated are undisputed here, and you may rely upon their entire correctness. As I am personally a stranger to you, I would refer you to the Hoe. S. R. Curtis, the Representative from this district, with whom I am a squainted. You may make such use of this letter as you may deem best.

"Yours truly.

I do not know that this letter needs any comment.

I do not know that this letter needs any comment. It gives a plain, and, I suppose, a perfectly accurate statement of the facts in the case.

COL. BENTON'S VIEWS-LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN THOMPSON, M. C.

House of Representatives, May 18, 1858. To the Editor of The N. Y. Trioune. Sin: I have been surprised to see the efforts made

in The Union of this morning by Wm. Carey Jones, to induce the belief that the late ismented Col. Benton, up to the last hour of his life, approved substantially of the action of the present Administration, especially in relation to the affairs of Kansas. Mr. Jones says:

in relation to the affairs of Kaneas. Mr. Jones says:

"It will be seen, then, that while Col. Batton had
parted from all the aspertites that his long and somewhat from all the aspertites that his long and somewhat from you had been in armor with him, whether as
compenies or adversaries, with justice and the kindliest satisfaction which he expressed at interviews
subsequent to this time with the President and the
Secretary of State—he did not, as has been in so many
instances reported, announce, or propose to sanguage. Secretary of State—he did not, as has been in so many instances reported, announce, or propose to announce, acy change of his own opiniors, nor any retraction with regard to his public conduct, or of his own views of public policy in the cases in which his convictions had officered from those of his compeers. The report, which has had so much currency, that he had retracted from his own position in favor of those whom he had differed from as to the matner of the conciliation of 1850, is especially erroneous, which I know tecause the matter of those differences was a subject of remark on the day above designated. And why should Col. Benton have changed or retracted on this point? His views are those that prevailed in Congress and were accepted by the country.

Be was too much absorbed in his astual labors and with graver affairs to be excited on temporary questions, and too much herinest to good-will to say anything that called would or include, and too much as included to good-will to say anything that called would or include.

to the pa. icular subject that was then vexing Congress and the country, his only desire was that it should be speed. we settled in a way to promote what with him was the commont its - peace and union among the States.

Now, it is perfectly well k own by all the numer one frier de and admirers of Col. Benton that from the opening of Congress and down to the day of his decease, he not only openly and unequivocally condemned the Kan-sas policy, and its recommendation by the President: but when that project assumed its definite shape, and the party screws were tightened apon every man wa besitated, he was open and earn at in his desunciation of the "swindle," and asserted over and over again that its real projectors and abettors were the very men who had aided in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who, he was now satisfied, contemplated, both then and now, a dissolution of the Union!

I visited Col. Benton in December last, in company with the Hon. B. F. Butler and W n. M Evacts, esq. of New-York. While there, and in free conversation on the President's message, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiara, the Hon. C. L. Knapp of Mass., and the Hons. Mesers. Olin, C. B. Cochrane and Hoard of New-York, were announced, and were present the whole evening. Col. Benton, during this was the princ pal speaker. He conversed freely and was the principal speaker. He conversed tracity and pointedly upon the character and acts of the public men of his day, recounting many events and incidents which the pen of history has not yet traced, but directed his attention principally to the history of the Miscouli Compromise, its passage and repeal, as to Kansas and Nebraska. When he came to speak of the months of the many line are according to the property of the many line. the motives of the men who were engaged in urgini Lecompton "naked," and bringing the whole power of the Federal Government to aid in accomplishin-the fraud, his "mind was fired with the theme," his

the fraud, his "mind was fired with the theme," his incignation was aroused, and he remarked:

"I now believe the men at the bottom of this project were instrumental in procuring the "Repeal," without which it could not have been consummated, and contemp ate a dissolution of the Union; and I trust there is virtue and patriotism enough in this Congress to rebuke and defeat their treasonable project."

This was his innguage in substance, if not in words. I presume twenty members of Congress can testify to imilar language employed by that distinguished min, without reserve or concealment.

without reserve or concealment.

I aid, also, that after the swincle had been defeated. he congratulated his friends on the auspicious result and declared to Mr. Blair that its defeat was the con

So far, therefore, from his approving of the political course of his old associates (although I have no doubt he died in charity with all men), he reprobated and condemned it; and could the public know what were the werds of the voteran state-man, which, when the wing of the death angel, hovered over his pillow, he breathed into the listening ear of the President, they would find they were not the words of comfort and approved, but of warning or rebuke.

Respectfully yours, JNO. THOMPSON of New-York.

A NEW LOAN.

The Vice-President on Wednesday laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the present condition of the finances; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Secretary recommends that authority be given to the Department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the that may arise in meeting the demands upon the that may arise in meeting the demands upon the Treasury for an additional loss not exceeding \$15.040,000, to be negotiated for a period of not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six ber cent. He also says that he does not recommend any measure for increased taxation; that it would be unwise at the time to attempt a modifica-tion of the fariff of 1857, for reasons given in the anton of the tariff of 1857, for reasons given in the an-nual report to Congress: that sufficient time has not elapted to test the effects of this act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the resied of its operation; that neither the receipts nor expenditures of the Government should be estimated for the future upon the base of the present receipts and expenditures, since the former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable continuarce of this state of things for any considerable period of time. The Secretary further expresses the opinion that, in order to meet the current expenditure, it is not prudent to rely upon the receipts into the Treasury, estimatated upon the rapid revival of

Correspondence of The Philadelphis Press.

WASSINGTON, May 19, 1858.

C. B. Buckslew is to go to one of the South American ports as Minister Resident, at \$7,500 a year. This cleans for an indefinite poried the nopes of Mr. Brewer

and others.
It is stated that Mr. Senator Bates, of Delawar. who soon expects to take his place in the Senate, doss not agree to the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. He makes no secret of his opinions. If, in his sest, he might have voted to support the President on grounds of expediency, but not because he concerned is his reasoning, nor, above all, in the proscription of such statesmen as Judge Douglas. This is important and sur hearing.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

KICKAPOO, K. T., May 13, 1858.

Dr. Crane arrived here last evening, directly from the Fort Scott neighborhood, and brought terrible accounts of the condition of things there, and thought there was no probability of their estly amendment.

The bandits number as many as two hundred and fifty although they rarely have in the field more than

The bandits number as many as two hundred and fifty, although they raively have in the field more than a hundred mounted men. These are thoroughly armed with Sharpe's rifles, sabers, and zavy revolvers, and ride fleet horses, selected from the best stock of the country. They are reckless desporadoes, who murder aid pillage indiscriminately, and have taken entire possession of the lands and personality of the citizens whom they have driven away. Montgomery is their Commander-in-Chief, and Hane and McNulty are Captairs of the bands, who are ever on the alert, and whose proximity spreads terror.

Their whole force is now encamped on one side of the Maraias Des Signe river, while Col. Butler, U. S. A., with one company of infantry, one of dragoon, and Sherman's artillery, is upon the other. They defy the United States forces, and swear they will never be taken.

the United States forces, and swear they win never be taken.

Montgomery boasts that he shot Capt. Anderson, and that his first fire would have killed him if his (Anderson's) horse had not thrown up his head and received the ball aimed at his master's breast.

A battle between Col. Butler's forces and the bandits was expected hourly when Dr. Crane left, but the Dr. had to flee the country at full spees, by valleys and through bush and woods, to save himself and horse. He was hotly pursued, but his horse was fresh end swift, and his experience in Indian skirmishes in California enabled him to clude them and to reach Missouri in safety. A hundred and fifty families had been compelled to fly and take refuge in Missouri. Capt. Fex, the Davis's, and other prominent citizens, had been driven from Paris and Brosklyn, and "The Pett" had been evacuated. Within the distance of Pest" had been evacuated. Within the distance of five miles, the Docter passed thirty-six wagons of refugees, and many others all along the way, escaping

to Missouri.

They had left their farms, their houses, and property They had left their farms, their houses, and property of every kind, and moved away with ox-teams. Their herse had all been stolen; or, as the bandits term it, impressed. The portion of country thus cursed and scourged is as fair and fertile as any part of Kansas, and the people desire to improve and cultivate it, but these robber bands have ruined it. They had their origin in politics, under the auspices of Lane, to drive out pro-starcry men; but now they are independent, and murder, rob, and drive away all conservative Free-State men, and allow only those to remain who are willing to act with them. Dr. Crare is a Free-State man, but conservative and patriotic, and condemned their course, and, therefore, he was doomsd.

[By Telegraph.]

Sr. Louis, Thuisday, May 20, 1853. Accounts from Kausas continue to speak of outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band of outlaws. Several stores and the Post-Office at Willow Springs were robbed on the 11th. Heavy robberies are also reported in different parts of Johnson County, and three hundred families are said to have been driven out

of Lynn County.

Mentgemery holds a captain's commission under Gen. Lane. It is understood that the band have a written pledge under which they are sworn to drive all the Pro Slavery men out of the Territory, and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that unless Gov. Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Lecompton

THE NEWS FROM UTAH

COL KANE AT FORT LEAVENWORTH

THE WAR PROBABLY ENDED.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The steamer John H. Dickey, from Leavenworth on the 17th itst., brings intelligence of the arrival of Col. Kane and Abbé Gilbert at that place on Sunday last. The latter stated that Brigham Young had abdicated, and that Gov. Cumming at last dates was thirty miles from Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons sent to meet him.

From The St. Louis Republican, May 18.

As a matter of course, great interest was fet Sinday and yesterday to ascertain whether the news of Peace in Utah, which we made public on Sunday, was correct or not. Some had their doubts, who had really no rersonal interest in the matter; while those who had such interest, were hopeful that it would turn out to be incorrect. So the matter stood until sesterday morning, when the telegraph brought the following dispatches for the associated press:

LEAVENWOITH, May 14, 1858.

(From Boosviller, May 17.)

An unofficial dispatch was received yesterday at Fort Leavenworth, stating that Gov. Cumming had made a peaceable entry into Salt Lake City on the 1st of April. No resistance was offered to the army, which had not entered the city, but which was in realiness to merch in case of an emerchen.

merch in case of an emergency.

A private letter received by Col. Rich at Fort Law-enworth, corroborated the foregoing statement, which is universally credited here. During the day, we received the following note from

a source certain to be well informed in the matter

a source certain to be well informed in the mitter:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 13, 1858.

Some startling news reached here this morning from Camp Scott, to the effect that peace had been made between the Mormons and Uncle Sam.

Whether peace has been made or not no one knows, but it is certain that the mas Kane of Philadelphia, sent out from Washington last Winter, via California, to Salt Lake City, went through to Col. Johnston's camp, and after several consultations in camp, returned to the city in company with Gov. Cumming. This leads to the surmise of peace.

I get the news from a person I know, and it is re liable.

At a still later hour we had an interview with Mr.

At a still later hour we had an interview with Mr. At a still later hour we had an interview with Mr. Gerrish, an intelligent gentleman, who was a passenger in the J. D. Perry, and who left Camp Scott on the 10th of April, and stopped a short distance from that camp for two days. His information from that camp is therefore to that date, and from Salt Liske City to the 9th. While his information does not corroborate the news already given to the full extent, it leaves no room to question the fact that Gov. Cumming had entered Great Salt Lake City. In order to account for this change in the aspect of affairs, it may be well to premise that Col. Thomas L. Kare, who was sent out as a Peace Commissioner by way of Californis, arrived in Great Salt Lake City on the 25th of February; that he remained there Kare, who was sent out as a Poace Commission by way of California, arrived in Great Salt Lake City on the 25th of February; that he remained there eight days; that after that time he proceeded to Camp Secett; that, while there, he frequently passed from the Camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons, outside of the city; that, in pursuance of negotiations then entered into, Gov. Cu mning left Camp Seott for Great Salt Lake City on the 5th, and was met by a gentleman on the 3th, on Weber River, two days travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel Kane, and escorted by Porter Rock well, II. Egan, and other Mormons. His arrival was anticipated on the 11th, and handcome apartments were provided and preparations made to receive him in good style. A gentleman who knows all about the Mormon peeple, and was just from Salt Eake City, told our informant that the general feeling was in favor of peace, only a pertion of the leaders, perhaps those who had offended against the laws, advocating resistance.

Mr. Gerrich was only nine days in making the trip

Mr. Gertish was only nine days in making the trip from Camp Scott to Fort Laramie. Before his depar-ture, a scouting party, in charge of B. F. Ficklin, about whose safety some apprehensions had been felt,

The provision trains intended for Camp Scott left

The provision trains intended for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th April. Col. Holinan, with his secont of cavalry, was to leave on the 25th. On the arrival of these supplies, Col. Johnston's command would be put in possession of everything necessary to their comfort.

Capt. Marcy, with his force from New-Wexics, and horses mules, and some 3,000 sheep, was heard from on what is called the Cherokee trail, 200 miles to the south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the three cempanies of troops detailed by Gos. Gurlard as an escort, and was waiting for them when heard from. The large number of animals attached to his command made his progress necessarily very slow. heard from. The large number of animals attached to his command made his progress necessarily very slow, but he was certain to reach Camp Scott by the 20th of

May.

The incoming party experienced heavy rains from the time of leaving Fort Laramie, and the roads were in wretched condition. Mails were met at various points on the road, and the mail of the 28th March, from Camp Scott, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

May 14. via Bonville May 17.

from Camp Scott, has arrived at Fort Individual School Indipendences, May 14, via Bonville May 17.

The Salt Lake mail arrived here to day, Left Fort Bridger March 25, and was overtaken by parties who left Camp Scott April 12.

Col. Kane, Peace Commissioner, had arrived at Fort Bridger, having passed through Salt Lake City.
On the 6th of April Gov. Cumming, with one or two On the 6th of April Gov. Cumming, with one or two others, started for Salt Lake City. Before leaving, he demended an escort from Col. Johnston, which was

refused.
Capt. Marcy was within sixty miles of Fort Laramie when the mail passed. He would reach Fort Bridger between the 25th of May and lat of June.
The general opinion is there will be no fight.
There were sufficient provisions in camp to last until supplies could peach there.

From The St. Louis Bemocrat, May 17.

The following special dispatch was forwarded to this office from Bootville on the 15th: BOONVILLE, May 15, 1858.

An express arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 13th

inst, from Camp Scott.

The Mormons had laid down their arms.

Gov. Cumming, upon the invitation of Brigham
Young, had entered Great Salt Lake City without an

Many Mormon men had gone to the southern part of the Territory, and the women and children were preparing to follow them. W. M. WIBLING, Clerk J. H. Lucas. The steamer J. H. Lucas reached this port from the Missouri River yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. In

a conversation with Mr. Wibling, the clerk, our reporter gathered the following in relation to the autherticity of the news: Mr. Wibling says the dispatch, directed to some private person in New-York, was harded him by Lieut. C. L. Best of the 4th artillery, with the request to put it into the hands of the ope later at Boonville. The clerk learning the importance of the news, asked the officer if he could make use of it for the benefit of the St. Louis papers. The officer consented, and accordingly the dispatch was forwarded to The Democrat and The Republican.

By the steamer Lucas we have received the follow-

ing from a Leavenworth correspondent:

Leavenworth City, K. T. May 13, 1858.

Editor Democrat: It has been officially announced here that Gov. Cumming has entered Salt Lake City. Several companies of troops leave the fort on Saturday. Mr. Hartnett left for Utah this morning. Gen.

Harney arrived here yesterday.

From the officers of the boat we further learn that when they departed from Leavenworth the express messenger had been in about four hours, and that the Government dispatches in relation to the matter were being rapidly made up. From The St. Louis Democrat, May 18.7

We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman of this city, from Fort Bridger, dated April 10:
"Mr. Gilbert, partner of Mr. Gerrish, reached here

yesterday from California and Salt Lake. He met Gov. Comming on Weber river, escorted by Porter, Rockwell, Egan, Van Etten and others. He was to have a public reception in Salt Lake City to-morrow. Mr. Gilbert also reports that the Mormons were leaving. 'The Governor left Camp Scott on the 5th of April

for Salt Lake Cry."

Mr. A. F. Ge rish, the gentleman a lufel to above,

Hoffman, who had arrived there from Port La wen-werth with, he was said, 174 wagons. Forty m. this side of Fort Laramir, on the 25th of April, Mr. G. met the express mail from Fort Leavenworth. On the 25th, this side of Scott's Builfs, he met Mies & Jone's mail, which left Fort Leavenworth on the let. Withis twelve miles of Fort Kearney, he met the Peace Cumrissioners, ex-Governor Powell of Tonnessee, and Hr. Beni. McCulloch, then sine days from Fort Leavenworth, prospering finely. Other carriages accompanied them. At Big Sandy appeared the back mail of Miles & Jones. Some forty of the freight trains of Miles & Jones, Some forty of the freight trains of Mesers. Majors, Russell & Waddell successively pageed. To Fort Laramie the grass is in fine order. The roads to Fort Leavenworth are greatly cut up by the recent rains.

he recent rains.

Colonel Cook is at Smith's Fork, fifteen miles from Comp Scott, and has a large lot of government hive

stock.
On the 12th of April, Capt. Marsh was et a point some 200 miles south of Fort Laramie, on Cherokee trail. He has there a large quantity of horses and mules, and some 3,000 head of sheep, for sale through mules, and some 3,000 head of sheep, for sale through him by private individuals.

The health of the camp is described as all thatean

The United States transport Mink arrived yesterday, at 9 a. m., from Fort Leavenworth. She left that point on Friday, the 14th test., at 5 p. m., one day after the J. H. Lucas.

The officers of the Mink report no change in matters at the Fort, but things were progressing briskly, and vast preparations were still going on for a general de-parture. The detachment of 311 trageous, being companies A, B, and C, which she conveyed to the Fort were about to start for Fort Riley, and thesee they were to march for the City of the Saints. Their object in going to Fost Riley was to conduct supplies to

that position. A messenger had serived at Fort Leavenworth from Salt Lake City, the day before the arrival of the Mink at the former place, but Lieut. Reno stated that no news of any account was brought by him. The officers, privates, citizens, and all, seemed to understand, by the latest information, that the Mormons were as determined as ever to resist the troops, and the last express messenger brought tidings to the effect that from Salt Lake City the women and children, in large numbers, were being sent southward, as if to be out of harm's way. A ramor, which is of little consequence, as it was contradicted almost as soon as started prepailed at Leavenworth to the effect that the Mormon forces had an encounter with Col. Johnston's command, routing them, killing 650, and driving the latter before them for a distance of 150 miles.

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING AGAINST THE TRACT SOCIETY.

SPECCHES BY THE REV. DR. CHEEVER, THE REV. RUTES W. CLARKE, JOHN JAY, THE REV. DR. THOMPSON AND THE REV. DR.

The Church of the Puritacs was densely crowded last evening in pursuance of an appointment for a meeting to protest against the late action of the Tract Society in deciding not to print anything in regard to Slavery. The congregation was exceedingly enthusiastic and interrupted the speakers by frequent bursts of applause. At first there seemed to be an unwillinguess to applaud, but when the ice was broken, the stirring denunciations of the speakers, especially of Dr. Cheever, were vigorously and heartily cheered. There was a large attendance of clergymen. At 72 o'clock the proceedings were opened by Dr. Chreven reading the 13th chapter of Ezekiel. The

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK of Brooklyn followed with a

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK OF Brooklyn followed with a prayer, at the conclusion of which Dr. CHEKVER addressed the meeting. He said that the Tract Society, in selecting a paticular sin to keep silent upon, had rendered steelf political in character, and by so doing had violated the intentions of its founders. For this course it had been lauded by the political party which had sustained the infamous measures of Slavery. The only way to avoid politics was to cry against all sins. The stewardship of the Swiety was to apply the word of God against all sin, and it was their dury to apply that word against all manner of sin. In that wer1 the sin of man stealing was set down with adultery and of that word against all manner of sin. In that we're the sin of man stealing was set down with adultery and nurder, to be specially dealt with. A trust want be taken with conditions. The Tract Society having taken a trust, and then crasing some of its conditions an announcing that they are bound by men and not God, had violated their trust. If the Society had said, "Lord, we feared Thee," he would have respect for them in their cause: but, they said to slaveholders. "We fear you." They said, putting a construction on the Constitution, that they have to publish no tracts that "were not approved by all evalugational Christians:" that they could not publish a tract upon slavery, and so, if a single evangelical Christian should oppose a tract upon any subject they could not publish it. This was not only a violation of the conditions of trust, but of the terms of the Constitution. There was no authority in the Word of God for any ditions of trust, but of the terms of the Constitution.

There was no authority in the Word of God for any such course of avoiding to deery any sin. Paul had been asked to avoid sine when he preached to the Galatins, but he had refused. The course pursued was not only treacherous to God, but also to man. If a man gave a false chart to a shipmaster, to a particular port, and caused him to sink his ship and lose his life, would not this crime be upon him who sold the chart as not only treacherous to God, but also to man. If a man gave a false chart to a shipmaster, to a particular port, and caused him to sink his ship and lose his life, would not this crime be upon him who sold the chart as perfect? So if one an were erased from the chart of salvation, would it be of avail if he west down, because of that sin, would it be of any avail if he carried down with him the whole evangelical library? [Applause]. It was true that in many cases the suppression of truth was as bad as down-right lying, and in many cases it was worse. This equivocation about the sin of Slavery was one of its worst features. The only ground in which we had any authority to denounce Slavery was its being a sin against God. This alone gave us the right to denounce it, and it made it our duty to do so, and forbade us call it anything else. We had no right to be silent, because silence gave consent. The last resolution offered and rejected by the Tract Society had placed them in this position, that the Society could publish tracts asserting the Christian lawfulness of Slavery. The slaveholders had faith, and were bold and open; but the Tract Society was bound and in fetters at the feet of the slaveholders. The Committee said they had communicated with the South. Had the 300,600 slaveholders held a meeting? Yet they said upon the ipse dirit of a half a dozan slaveholding ministers, that upon the action of the Society was bound and in fetters at the feet of the slaveholders. The Committee said they had communicated with the South. Had the 300,600 slaveholders held a meeting? Yet they said upon the ipse dirit of a half a dozan slaveholding ministers, that upon the action of the Society was bound and in fetters at the feet of the slavenolders. The Committee said they had communicated with the Society about not speak against sin. God spoke for the slave, but men for the owner. Their principle was, that there should be meting? Yet they said upon the insert of the was the society as the contract of the rest bridge of Tarshi

"go cut of its way" to decounce Slavery. But there was no authority for commencing at Generic and reading to Revelations, lest a selection from Jeremiah & James be regerded as personal. [Laughter.]
In corollarien Dr. Cheever stated that he was thank-hat he had an opportunity to speak the sentiments ful. "Word to this large authence, and which he of Goo. to have uttered on Thursday last, at the would lik. of the Tract Society.

Anniversary hymn, silered from Dr. Watter for The following, then sung by the choir. Copies of the occasion, was with a large number of proof it were distributed, texts appended:

oded:

THE FALL STAVERY.

In Gabric's hand a me y's throse
Lire, a fair type of Slav.

Live, a fair type of Slav.

God shan avenge your long on.

God shan avenge your long on. He said, and dreades as he stood, He such the milletone in the flood. Thus fearbly shall Slavery fall, And never more be found at all. Heatr, bappy day that time I long to eas, when every son of Adam shall be free; The n shall the bappy world aloud precisim The glorious triumphs of the Savior's name

The shall the happy world aloud preciain. The stories triumples of the Savier's name.

The Her. Rurus W. Clarke of Brookiyn said that least week he had attended a meeting of the Official Tract Society. Now he attended a meeting of the American Tract Society. [Cheere.] They had come to save the Tract Society trum its friends. We had become rather familiar with the remark that a Constitution was quoted whenever anything particularly withed was about to be done. He thanked God that the Declaration of Independence was made before the Constitution of the creatry. According to the Constitution of the country. According to the Constitution of the country according to the Constitution of the country according to the constitution of the country of the same to the same spaint defining the duty of slaves to their masters, and learning uncefited the duties of masters to their slaves. The evangelical Constitution of masters to their slaves.

The evangelical Constitution which objected to such a tract was not worth much. Nothing was said about the uncertaintionality of the resolutions demanding such a constitutionality of the resolutions demanding such a constitutionality of the resolutions demanding and a constitution of the The evangelical Ceristianity which objected to such a tract was not worth much. Nothing was said shout the unccus, itutionality of the resolutions demanding such a fact, when they were passed, a year ago. It was a afterthought, devised at the dictation of the Slave Power. He had been informed in times past that he owned a part of a negro by descent. He told the man who so in formed him that ne would take the feet of the Legro for his share, and he hoped he would use them to take himself away from Slavery. [Applause.] Fifty years ago the Cortesion of Faith cenounced manifestation of the progress of the age. It was argued by some gentlemen at the meeting of the Fract Society that we of the North had nothing to do with Slavery. But Christianity was aggressive; we could not send out a missionary if the logic of these mun were true. They said, too, that it was mixing up religion with politics. But what were politics accept the morals of a nation was a perfect key to its political condition. We had improved rome on the old days when the prophets who dared to denounce the sias of the nations were compelled to live in the widecones; and we should go on until the Gospel banner, which we all so much loved, should wave over every State meth a Union. [Applause.]

Mr. John Jar resited the state of affairs and the po-

Mr. John Jar recited the state of affairs and the pothe Union. [Appleause.]

Mr. Jons Jar recited the state of affairs and the position of the Executive Commutes at the time of the meeting, particularly decourring the attempt of that Commute to suppress debate on their action, and expecially the inselect and uproarious attempt to choke off Dr. Tyng and those who succeeded him on the same side. No attempt was made to central this by the President, except merely to say to Dr. Bacon to "Go on, of you can get a hearing." He maintained that the whole diagrace of the proceedings ought to fall upon the Executive Commuter, and that if the meeting could be held anywhere but in the City of New York, that the optonents of Slavery would triumph. He had little doubt that in a very for years the Society would fathil as duties to the shaves as faithfully as it now did to the whites.

The Rev. Jos. P. Thompson read some passages from Sanbo and Toney; generally the same as a read before the Tract Society. This tract, "Sambo and Teney," was published in 1857, and in 1858 it were advertised as a "tew tract." He did not arraign the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who gave the impression that this was an old tract; but there were men there who knew to a day when it was published. He thought that they came very near breaking a commend to the control of the land interest of the land store must a life-director, who.

impression that this was an old fract; but there were men there who knew to a day when it was published. He thought that they came very near breaking a commardinent. He had since met a life-director, who, upon being told the circumstances, said: "Sir, you know that I have not sympathized with you." hut I go for common honesty in this great Society. At the meeting the Society voted down a resolution to publish a tract on the duties of masters according to the New Testament, and another declaring that outling shall be published by the Society which should imply ine-Christian lawfuness of the system of American Slavery, met with the same fate. The Tract Society had booken down, as Dr. Busanell said, on a quastion of common morality. The Committee objected to printing a tract of Dr. Young, a Southemer, because be protested against laws which forbada teaching a sieve to read the Bible. The contributions of the churches had built up an institution which declared that the Gospel should not be given to certain classes of people under certain circumstances of evil.

The Rev. Dr. Tyse esti that he had never been in a meeting in which decorum had been so shiffuily used for purposes of bigotry. But the victory was not fully gained. The flag that they had run up so heastly had not been nailed to the mart, and the hands that were belaying the cord trembled in the knot they tied. [Applauess] Never before had the Evecutive Committee felt to much anxiety and hesitation as trey ich now. The Executive Committee dared not attent to reconsider the resolutions which they

cell now. The Executive Committee dared not at-terpt to reconsider the resolutions which they rought to nullify. They the metives declared they only asked for delay in carrying out these resolutions. He would not countenance leaving the Society. He repre-sented a church which, for years, had contributed \$3,000 a year to the Society, and he would be conservaa year to the Society; and he would be conserva-tive in his exertions; he took it that conservative in his exertions; he took it that conservation was to get what you can and hold on to what you get. His plan was to send Cheever out as cavalry, dashing out and kicking up as much dust as he can. They would stand by him even though in the excess of his zeal he sometimes galloped in a way is which they were afraid he would break his neck.

THE TURF. UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING .- Wednesday, May 19, 1858.—Purse \$75. Two mile heats, in harness

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTI-

CULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society

was held yesterday at the old Court House, White

Plains, for the purpose of arranging the list of premiums to be offered at the ensuing exhibition, receiving proposals relative to location for holding the next Annual Fair, appointing Judges of Awards, &c. In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was unusually small. R. M. Underhill, esq., President, occupied the Chair, and Major John Cowan officiated as Secretary. The Committee on Premiums reported a revised list, reducing the number and amounts generally, except in the principal prizes, which was adopted. A proposition of the Committee to dispense with the plowing match, after considerable discussion on the subject, was rejected, from a convicion that in no department of agricultural pursuits is here more room for progress, not only as regards the

construction of the plow itself, but also in the peculiar management of the implement in perforaing the work.

The propriety of keeping up the usual plowing match was also especially urged on the ground that Westchester would be eashed to produce a plow at the next Fair which is likely to compete with any investion in that line yet seen, and the value of which to the county was estimated at \$10,000 annually. After the appoint ment of Judges of Awards, a Special Committee was empowered to make arrangements for holding the next Fair, which will most probably be held at Pardy's Station, on Tuesday, 28th, Wednesday, 28th, and Thursday, 36th cays of September cext.

To FAIMIRS - Seed of the Implice (or African Sargham) of mixed variables, so as to be note for planting, is effected for sale by A. O. Moore of tale care at \$2 per bornel. As at that rate it is cheaper tag broadcast or dill-rowing than Indian curn at 60 y over to s bushel (a beshel being enough to brill at man f re-acte), we urge fermers to buy each a brackel or s. (a give the Impress a fair trief at a forder-plant. It may be round for this purpose up to the maid a of June, and, if the later Summer about a prove decay of the and dry, it will probably yield a very longs berten of good feder. We orge to trial only as an experience, property or february gial to receive had proposed